

DP-302895

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph on page 2, lines 19-33.

Using conventional fuels (i.e., gasoline, diesel) within a fuel cell damages the fuel cell from the deposition of carbon (or soot). Therefore, typical fuel sources for fuel cells are reformates, i.e., a form of purified hydrogen produced from a hydrocarbon fuel processed in a reformer. Three types of reformer technologies are typically employed (steam reformers, dry reformers, and partial oxidation reformers) to convert hydrocarbon fuel (methane, propane, natural gas, gasoline, etc) to hydrogen using water, carbon dioxide, and oxygen, ~~respectively~~ respectfully, with byproducts including carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, accordingly. These reformers operate at high temperatures (e.g., about 800°C or greater). Under steam reforming, an alcohol, such as methanol or ethanol, or a hydrocarbon, such as methane, gasoline or propane, is reacted with steam over a catalyst. Steam reforming requires elevated temperatures and produces primarily hydrogen and carbon dioxide. Some trace quantities of unreacted reactants and trace quantities of byproducts such as carbon monoxide also result from steam reforming.